

animal, as the lighter grey which prevails between the caudal and dorsal fins might easily become pure white when adult.

The figure and description that diverge most are those of Dr. Brightwell. The black colour is described as extending over the whole upper surface of the body in his specimen. This might, however, be an individual variation.

On the whole, in the absence of a larger series of specimens for comparison, I am disposed to agree with Dr. Cunningham, and conclude that my specimen is, like his, a grey *Lagenorhynchus albirostris*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES LXIV. & LXV.

PLATE LXIV.

Fig. 1. *Delphinus albirostris*, from Great Grimby, see p. 679. From a sketch by Mr. J. H. Scott.

2. *Delphinus albirostris*, from Lowestoft, see p. 686. Reduced from a photograph and a figure drawn by Mr. J. W. Clark.

PLATE LXV.

Stomach of *Delphinus albirostris* (Lowestoft specimen), two-thirds of the natural size. A, first stomach; *a*, opening into second; B, second stomach; *b*, opening into third; C, third stomach; *d*, opening from C into the long cavity D; E, duodenum; *e*, orifice opening into it; F, opening of pancreatic and hepatic ducts.

14. Notes on the Anatomy of certain Parrots. By A. H. GARROD, M.A., F.R.S., Prosector to the Society.

[Received June 19, 1876.]

Since the publication of my paper "On some points in the Anatomy of the Parrots," in the 'Proceedings' of the Society (1874, p. 586), I have had the opportunity of dissecting several species, some of which, from their peculiarities, deserve special note. They are the following:—

1. *Dasyptilus pecqueti*. It is through the great kindness of Dr. A. B. Meyer that I have had the advantage of being able to dissect this extremely rare bird. Dr. Meyer obtained the specimen in New Guinea, and has preserved it in spirit, entire. He has most liberally allowed me to determine those anatomical points to which I have drawn attention in the paper above referred to.

There are two carotid arteries; the left, however, runs superficially as in the Psittacidæ (as defined by me). The oil-gland is large, subglobose and possesses a well-developed tuft of shortish feathers around its orifices. The rectrices are twelve in number.

In its myology and osteology it agrees with the Pyrrhurinæ in entirely wanting the ambiens muscle, and in having a furecula, which bone is not large or powerful, nor so slender as in the Lories.

The orbital ring is incomplete, the eye not being encircled by bone. The femoro-caudal muscle is large; and the semitendinosus with its accessory head are well developed,—in which arrangements it agrees with all the Psittaci.

The intestines are $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, there being no trace of cæca. The liver-lobes are somewhat unequal in size, the left being the smaller. The stomach is small and much like that in the Fruit-eating Parrots generally. The proventriculus forms a dilated sac, of which

the walls, instead of being, as is usually the case, thick and glandular, are strikingly thin, at the same time that no glands are visible.

Dr. Meyer has already* given a short description of the peculiarities of the tongue, and, in writing to me, tells me that he has further observations to make on the same.

As in nearly all birds, the main artery of the thigh is the sciatic, whilst the vein is the femoral.

There is a fenestra near the posterior margin of the sternum, on each side.

2. *Deroptylus accipitrinus*. A Brazilian specimen of this rather peculiar genus from the Society's collection has the two carotids arranged as in *Dasyptilus*, the left being superficial. The furcula is of fair size, the orbital ring incomplete, the oil-gland well tufted, the ambiens muscle absent.

3. *Polyteles barrabandi* possesses two carotids, normally situated—in other words, side by side in the hypapophysial canal. The furcula is small and slender. The oil-gland is decidedly large, and well tufted. There is no ambiens muscle. The intestines measured 40 inches.

4. *Chalcopsitta scintillata* has the two carotids normally situated, a small furcula, a small tuft to the large oil-gland, and no ambiens muscle. The intestines measured 37 inches.

5. *Coryphilus fringillaceus* has the two carotids normal, the furcula small and slender, no ambiens muscle, and a well-tufted oil-gland. This specimen was kindly given me by Canon Tristram, carbolized and dry.

Of genera which have already passed through my hands I have had the following additional species:—

Ara militaris.

Cacatua moluccensis.

— *philippinarum*.

Eclectus grandis.

Eos reticulata.

Licmetis tenuirostris.

Lorius domicilla.

Pæocephalus meyeri.

Tunygnathus albirostris.

They all agree with those species previously dissected, except *Licmetis tenuirostris*, which has only one carotid, the left, whereas *L. pastinator* has two. It will be interesting to verify this difference between the South-Australian species and its more western ally; for the uncertainty of the disposition of these vessels in the *Cacatinæ* is rendered more striking if it is correct.

In the specimen dissected, of *Cacatua philippinarum*, a gall-bladder was present. This is the only case in which I have seen this viscus in any Parrot.

Formulating the varying characters of the above newly dissected genera upon the principle adopted in my earlier paper and there explained, the formulæ run thus:—

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| (1) <i>Dasyptilus</i> | 2.—.+.+ | (4) <i>Chalcopsitta</i> | 2.—.+.+ |
| (2) <i>Deroptylus</i> | 2.—.+.+ | (5) <i>Coryphilus</i> | 2.—.+.+ |
| (3) <i>Polyteles</i> | 2.—.+.+ | | |

Such being the case, *Dasyptilus* and *Deroptylus* fall into my subfamily Pyrrhurinæ, whilst the other three must be placed with the Palæornithinæ. It is interesting to notice that *Deroptylus* agrees with *Pyrrhura*, and not with *Comurus*.

* Mittheil. aus dem k. zoologischen Museum zu Dresden, 1875, p. 14.

November 7, 1876.

Prof. Newton, F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following reports on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the months of June, July, August, and September 1876:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of June was 156, of which 56 were by birth, 44 by presentation, 35 by purchase, 19 were received on deposit, and 2 by exchange. The total number of departures during the same period, by death and removals, was 149.

The most noticeable additions during the month of June were as follows:—

1. Four Galapagan Tortoises (*Testudo elephantopus*), two of which were deposited by Sir C. Wyville Thomson, on the 7th of June, and two by Commander Cookson, R.N., on the 10th of June. These Tortoises were obtained by Commander Cookson, of H.M.S. 'Peterel,' under the circumstances stated in the letter read at the last Scientific Meeting of the Society, at Albemarle Island, Galapagos group. There is great interest attached to these large Tortoises, now almost extinct; and we have to thank Dr. Günther for arranging for the deposit of the living specimens in the Gardens.

The following are the present measurements of these animals:—

Sex.	Weight.	Length.	Breadth.	Received from
	lb.	ft. in.	ft. in.	
♂	273	3 3	2 4	H.M.S. 'Peterel.'
♀	101	2 4½	1 10	" "
♂	104	2 1	1 7½	H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
♀	23½	1 3	1 0	" "

2. Three Crows from Fao, one of the telegraph-stations at the head of the Persian Gulf, presented by Mr. J. Huntley, in medical charge of the station, June 16th. These Crows apparently belong to an extreme form of the Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix*), which I have never previously seen, the whole body-colour, except on the head and neck and wings, being of a pure white. Mr. Huntley writes to me as follows:—"A white crow, usually referred to as a wonder, especially in the East, is far from uncommon here. Doubtless you are familiar with its existence, though not a British bird. Deeming it a novelty, I have ventured to send three of them to your address, by kind favour of the Commander of the British Steam-Navigation Company's steamship 'Assyria,' which vessel is due in London about the 8th of June next. The bird is one bearing all the characteristics of the Hooded Crow, with the exception of its white feathers, which, from their resemblance to a surplice, have caused me to designate it the Chaplain Crow."

I propose to call this apparently new Crow the "Chaplain Crow" (*Corvus capellanus*), with the following characters:—

CORVUS CAPELLANUS, sp. nov. (Plate LXVI.)

Albus: capite unâque, cum gutture producto, alis, cauda et tibiis nigris: plumis dorsi et pectoris linea mediana tenuissima nigra ornatis: rostro et pedibus nigris: forma C. cornicis sed crassitie paulo majore et pedibus robustioribus.

Hab. Arabia Turcica, ad ora Sinûs Persici.

3. Two Tiger cubs (*Felis tigris*), presented June 20th, by Dr. Marchant Jones. Dr. Marchant Jones has, at my request, most kindly procured this fine pair of Tiger cubs from the neighbourhood of Amoy, China, the Chinese form of this carnivore having been previously unrepresented in our series. Dr. Marchant Jones writes to me that these specimens were obtained at a place called Tang-wah, about 10 miles from Amoy, where the neighbourhood "abounds with tigers of a very large kind, bigger and with longer fur than the Indian variety."

4. A Gerrard's Squirrel (*Sciurus gerrardi*, Gray) from Cartagena, purchased June 24th. This Squirrel, which was described and figured by the late Dr. Gray, in the Society's 'Proceedings' in 1861*, from specimens in the British Museum, is new to the Society's collection.

5. Four small Flying Phalangers of the genus *Belideus*, procured by Mr. Octavius C. Stone, F.R.G.S., during his recent expedition into the south of New Guinea, and received June 28th. These Phalangers are closely allied to *Belideus breviceps* and *B. ariel* of Australia, and, if different, are probably new to science. But it is not possible to distinguish them in the living state.

6. The female Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sumatrensis*) deposited in the Gardens by Mr. C. Jamrach, on the 14th July 1875, and which has now been purchased for the sum of £600.

We have therefore now five Rhinoceroses in the collection, belonging to five different species, forming a unique and unparalleled series of these animals.

The registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of July were 203 in number; of these 44 were acquired by presentation, 89 by purchase, 5 by exchange, 55 by birth, and 10 received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 91.

The most noticeable additions during the month were:—

1. A pair of the Black-backed Goose (*Sarcidiornis melanonota*) of India, purchased July 5th.

The arrival of these birds has afforded us the much-wished-for opportunity of comparing the Indian and American forms of *Sarcidiornis*, concerning the distinctness of which there has been much controversy.

Of the American form we have three examples, purchased at

* See P. Z. S. 1861, p. 92, pl. xvi.



Smit del. et lith.

MAN H. enbat t. imp.

CERYLE CAPELLANUS

Liverpool on the 6th of March last, and stated to have been received from Maranham. They consist of an adult male, and an adult and younger female. I exhibit Mr. Smit's sketches of the adult pair of the Indian birds (Plate LXXVII.), and corresponding views of the American specimens (Plate LXXVIII.), by which it will be seen that the two forms are readily distinguishable. In the Indian bird (*S. melanonota*)*, the flanks are white, surmounted by a curved black line coming from beneath the bend of the wing; the female is much inferior in size to the male, and has no caruncle on her bill. In the American bird, which, as Mr. Salvin and I have shown in our article on South-American Anatidæ (*anteà*, p. 377), should be termed *Sarcidiornis carunculata* (Licht.), the sexes are nearly equal in size, the female bears a comb on the head as well as the male, and the flanks are conspicuously black. I think, therefore, there can no longer be any question that the Indian and American *Sarcidiornithes* should stand as distinct species. What the African bird (*Sarcidiornis africana*, Eyton) is remains still to be seen.

2. A Bear, purchased July 21st, and stated to have been obtained out of a vessel coming from New Orleans, seems, although quite young, from its long claws and peculiar pale colour, to be referable to nothing else than the Grizzly Bear (*Ursus ferax*), of which we have had for many years no specimen in the Society's collection.

3. Two Crested Guinea-fowls (*Nunida cristata*), hatched in the Society's Gardens July 27th, being, so far as I know, the first specimens of this fine bird bred in Europe. The eggs were taken from the bird and hatched by a common hen after thirty days' incubation.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of August was 96; of these 42 were acquired by presentation, 28 by purchase, 14 by birth, and 12 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 81.

The most noticeable additions during the month were:—

1. A young example of the Raccoon-like Dog (*Nycterentes propynides*), from China, presented by Captain Burgoyne, August 1st, being the second example of this rare and curious Carnivore that has reached us.

2. A fine adult male of the Grizzly Bear (*Ursus ferax*), imported into Liverpool from San Francisco, and purchased August 12th. This is perhaps the first undoubted example of this Bear that has of late years reached us, and gives us an opportunity of comparing this animal in its living aspect with large specimens of *Ursus arctos*, of which we have several in the collection. The most noticeable differences are the longer claws and the long hair down the front of the neck.

3. Three White-crested Laughing Thrushes (*Garrulax leucolophus*), from Northern India, purchased August 15th. These have

* *Anas melanonota*, Forster, Zool. Ind. p. 42, tab. xi. (1781), ex *Oje de la Coromandel*, Buff. Pl. Enl. 937.

been placed in one of the large cages in the parrot-house, and make a fine and novel addition to the series of rarer Passeres.

4. A Bengal Pitta (*Pitta bengalensis*), purchased August 18th, being the first specimen of any species of this magnificent Asiatic genus of birds that has reached us alive.

5. Two Wattle Gulls (*Aburria carunculata*), presented by Mr. L. Merino, August 29th. Mr. Merino informs me that these birds, which are the first examples of this form of Guan that have reached us, are from the State of Tolimá, U. S. of Columbia.

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of September was 105; of these 55 were acquired by presentation, 35 by purchase, 4 by exchange, 5 were bred in the Gardens, and 6 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 80.

The most noticeable additions during the month were as follows:—

1. A Slaty-headed Parrakeet (*Palaeornis schisticeps*), purchased September 25th, being the first living example we have received of this North-Indian species, which is very rare in captivity.

2. A Rüppell's Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus rueppelli*), presented by M. J. M. Cornély, C.M.Z.S., September 28th. No example of this form of Spur-winged Goose has been living in the Gardens since 1860. The present specimen was until recently in the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp.

3. Four American Darters (*Plotus anhinga*), purchased September 29th. These birds are very acceptable, as we have recently lost the two specimens of this most interesting form that have previously lived in the Gardens.

I may take this opportunity of calling attention to the species of Muntjac doubtfully recognized by me in 1875 as *Cervulus micrurus* (P. Z. S. 1875, p. 422, pl. li. fig. 1).

The pair of this supposed species bred that year; and a young female was born on the 30th of July, 1875. In this the tail is longer than in the parents, but not so long as in the ordinary *Cervulus reevesi*.

They bred again this year; and a young male was born on the 30th ult. In this the tail is fully as long as in the true *C. reevesi*.

I have therefore come to the conclusion that the so-called *C. micrurus* has been founded on examples of *C. reevesi* with docked tails.

A letter was read from Dr. O. Finsch, C.M.Z.S., dated Saissan, S.W. Siberia, May 22, 1876, containing the subjoined remarks on the supposed existence of the wild Camel in Central Asia:—

“During my recent trip through Turkestan and the northern frontier of China I had the opportunity of collecting some notes relating to the existence of the wild Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*), which I hope will be of some interest to the members of the Society.

“When in St. Petersburg, Colonel Przewalsky had told me that he was sure of finding the Camel wild during his proposed new ex-

pedition, which, as I learned afterwards, is supported by extensive aid from the Russian Government. Colonel Przewalsky has been, as is well known, collecting very successfully in Thibet. I had the pleasure of seeing a good part of his collections in St. Petersburg, now incorporated in the fine Museum of the Academy of Sciences; and I must say that I have rarely seen more interesting collections. Colonel Przewalsky had the good fortune to bring home specimens of the wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*), which is indeed a most beautiful and huge animal, totally unlike the specimens in our Zoological Gardens. Besides, I was pleased to see fine specimens of *Kemas hodgsoni*, *Antelope picticaudata*, and, above all, especially as an ornithologist, examples of many fine and undoubtedly new species of birds.

“When in the Arcad Mountains, 150 versts above Semipalatinsk, where we made a successful hunt after *Ovis argali*, we became acquainted with Mr. Kamensky, a gentleman who is fitting out a large expedition, half mercantile and half scientific, to China, in order to open the route traversed by Colonel Lassnowsky from Peking to the frontier of Russia by Saissan. After reaching this latter place by way of Tschugutschek, conducted by Major Tichannoff, we obtained more notices as to the occurrence of the Camel wild. Mr. Harkloff, an intelligent merchant, who has long resided in Saissan, and has made many trips into Northern China, told me the following on this subject, mostly based upon the reports of native Tanguts, as Mr. Harkloff had never had the opportunity of seeing the wild Camel himself:—‘The wild Camel has two humps; the size is nearly the same as that of the tame; but it is larger and higher on the legs. It is of a darker colour than the tame; and the white around the nose is much clearer and paler. The wild Camel is to be found 250 versts south-east from Saissan, in the district of Kabano (*i. e.* bloody hill), part of the desert of Gobi. In the spring they pair; and the time of gestation is the same as with the tame Camel. The Tanguts and Kirgizes hunt the wild Camel and eat its flesh; also they use the hair. The wild Camel is said not to be shy, and accordingly not difficult to obtain. Amongst the wild Camels live a species of Kulan, different from the common *Equus onager*, of a pale yellowish colour, which is known by the Tanguts under the name of “Surtaga.”’

“Major Tichannoff had also the kindness to inquire on this subject of an intelligent and experienced Kirgiz, who reported as follows:—

“The Kirgizes hunt and eat the wild Camel; it is not to be tamed. It lives in the western part of the High Gobi, called Kanaba, about 200 versts from Saissan.

“According to an old legend, there was a rich Kirgiz, who had so many camels and horses in his possession that he was unable to take care of them. A great quantity escaped, the camels became wild, and the horses became Kulans.

“The wild Camel is much larger, higher on the legs, and has a much finer and softer wool than the tame kind; it runs faster than the Horse; it is of a red-brown colour, darker than the tame. The weight is about 40 to 48 pud: and it requires four tame Camels to